— State regulation of ground water withdrawals.
— Local zoning authorities.

- State statutory provisions for abatement of ground water pollution.

— Scope of resource to be protected and contamination sources covered.
— Liability for contamination and cleanup.
— Remedies and penalties for ground water contamination.

- State statutory provisions for supplying potable drinking water.
- State statutory and regulatory provisions concerning nonresidential underground storage of oil and petroleum liquids and chemicals.

The statutory authority provides the basis for development of regulations for program implementation. Each state approaches regulatory development in a manner that is consistent with the enabling legislation, the enforcement philosophy, and the structure of the state agencies involved. Most of the programs examined by the committee had an extensive process for public participation in regulation development. Public participation was seen to be crucial for acceptance of the regulatory approach and the program's implementation. All the programs examined by the committee had specific regulations implementing program requirements. For example, several Cape Cod communities have enacted health regulations governing toxic and hazardous materials management and underground storage of gasoline and other petroleum products. Connecticut, Kansas, New Jersey, and Wisconsin have regulation-based permit programs for discharges to ground and surface water. New Jersey and Wisconsin have water quality standards specified in permitting regulations.

Monitoring and Enforcement

Surveillance and monitoring of the resource to be protected and contamination sources are critical to ensuring compliance with statutory and regulatory goals. Such efforts should seek to achieve the following objectives:

- Assessment of ambient water quality conditions and trends.
- Location and identification of (potential) contamination sources and their impact on water quality.
- Assessment of the impact on water quality and quantity of land use decisions, ground and surface water withdrawals, and other environmental regulatory actions.
- Establishment and modification of water quality standards and permit discharge requirements.
- Assessment of compliance of regulated community with program requirements.
- Evaluation of program effectiveness in meeting goals.